KAGANOVSKIY, A.G.

Efficient use of screw conveyer machines for baling raw cotton in bags. Tekst.prom. 16 no.7:8-9 Jl '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Cotton baling)

DESYATCHIKOV, B.A., otv.red.; KAGANOVSKIY, A.G., red.; SYRKIN-SHKLOVSKIY, L.Ye., red.

[Problems in the economics of the cotton-cleaning industry in Uzbekistan] Voprosy ekonomiki khlopkoochistitel'noi promyshlennosti Uzbekistana. Tashkent, Akad.nauk Uzbekskoi SSR. In-t ekonomiki, 1957. 320 p. (MIRA 12:11)
(Uzbekistan--Cotton gins and ginning--Costs)

KAGANOVSKIY, A.; ZELENYAK, V.

Introduction of technically justified production norms in ginning. Sots.trud 4 no.8:94-96 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:1)
(Cotton gins and ginning--Production standards)

KAGANOVSKIY, A. G.

Kaganovskiy, A. G. - "Results of marking the single-finned 'terpug'", Izvestiya Tikhookean. nauch.-issled. in-ta ryb. khoz-va i okeanografii, Vol. XXIX, 1949, p. 177-78.

SO: U-4110, 17 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 19, 1949).

KAGANOVSKIY, A.G.

Charr from the Bering Sea basin. Vop.ikht.no.3:54-56 '55.
(MLRA 8:11)

1. Tikhookeanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii
(Achchen, Lake--Fishes)

AYUSHIN, Budda Nikolayevich; KAGANOVSKIY , A.G., redaktor; GONCHAR, G.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Herring survey of the northern part of the Sea of Okhotsk] Razvedka sel'di v severnoi chasti Okhotskogo moria. [Voroshilov] Primorskoe kn-vo, 1956. 49 p. (MLRA 9:9)
(Okhotsk, Sea of--Herring)

B. N. AYUSHIN

"The Biological Foundation of the Development of Soviet Fishing;Trade for Different Fishes."

report presented at the All-Union Conference on Biologcial Foundations of Ocean Fishing, 11-16 April 1958, by Ichthyological Committee of AS USSR, VNIRO, and Inst. Oceanogaphy, AS USSR.
(Vest. AN SSSR, 1958, No. 7, pp. 131-133)

MAMAYEV, Yu.L.; PARUKHIN, A.M.; BAYEVA, O.M.; OSHMARIN, P.G.; KAGANOVSKIY, A.G., prof., doktor biolog.nauk, red.; BROMLEY, G.F., kand.biolog. nauk, red.; BUTOVA, L., tekhn.red.

[Helminth fauna of Far Eastern salmonids in connection with the problem of local stocks and migration routes of these fishes] Gel'mintofauna dal'nevostochnykh lososevykh v sviazi s voprosom o lokal'nykh stadakh i putiakh migratsii etikh ryb. Vladivostok, Primorskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 72 p. (MIRA 13:10)
(Soviet Far East--Worms, Intestinal and parasitic)
(Parasites--Salmon)

[illegible]

Papers submitted for the 10th Pacific Science Congress, Honolulu, Hawaii 21 Aug-6 Sep 1961.

[illegible], B. A., Institute of Ethnology - "The ethnolinguistic groups in New Guinea" (Section II.A.7.C)

CHEKOTILLO, K. A., Institute of Oceanology - "The investigation of the horizontal and vertical circulation of waters during the winter period in the northern part of the Pacific Ocean" (Section VII.B)

[illegible], G. P., and [illegible], A. A., Chairman, Commission for Preservation of Nature, Academy of Sciences USSR - "The role of the birds of Siberia and the Far East of the USSR as possible spreaders of virus and rickettsial diseases" (Section III.D.5)

DZERDZEYEVSKIY, B. L., Institute of Geography, Academy of Sciences USSR - "The analysis of some characteristic processes of atmospheric circulation over the Antarctic" (Section VII.D.1)

[illegible], M. A., Institute of Geology - "Advances in recent magnetics investigations of the Pacific shores of the USSR" (Section [illegible])

GALERKIN, L. I., Institute of Oceanology - "On the seasonal variations of level near the coasts of the Pacific" (Section VII.B)

GERASIMOV, I. P., Institute of Geography - "Soil formation in the monsoon climate of the Far East and the influence of recent volcanism" "Present laterites and lateritic soils" (Section I.C)

GORYACHEV, A. V., Institute of Earth Physics imeni O. Yu. Schmidt - "Geotectonic conditions of the Kurile Kamchatkin zone as an example of structural reformation of the earth's crust in the northwestern part of the Pacific basin" (Section VII.C.2)

GEYNRIKH, A. K., Institute of Oceanology - "Specific features in the distribution of zooplankton in the tropical part of the Pacific Ocean" (Section III.C)

GLIKMAN, L. S., The Geological Museum imeni A. P. Karpinskiy, Academy of Sciences USSR - "Sharks' teeth found at the bottom of the Pacific Ocean" (Section III.C)

GORSHKOV, G. S., The Laboratory of Volcanology - "Petrochemical features of volcanism in relation to the types of the earth's crust" (Section VII.C.3)

[illegible], A. P., Institute of Oceanology - "The stratigraphy of bottom sediments and the paleogeographical conditions of sedimentation in the Pacific" (Section VII.C.1)

IGNAT'YEV, Ye. I., Institute of Geography of Siberia and the Far East - "The original trends and results of medical geographical research in the Soviet Far East" (Section VIII.B.4)

KAGANOVSKIY, A. G., Pacific Ocean Scientific Research Institute of Marine Fishing and Oceanography - "The ichthyological materials collected during the Bering Sea expedition sponsored by the All-Union and Pacific Ocean Scientific Research Institute of Fishing and Oceanography in 1958-59" (Section VII.C)

KAMENKOVICH, V. M., Institute of Oceanology - "Method of computing stationary currents taking into account the effect of islands" (Section VII.B)

KANAYEV, V. F., Institute of Oceanology - "The submarine relief of the Kuril arc" (Section VII.C.1)

KASS, T. S., Institute of Oceanology - "Deep-sea fishes of the northern part of the Pacific and adjacent seas" (Section III.C)

[illegible], V. V., and [illegible], P. V., Institute of Zoology - "Polychaeta of the seas in the northwest Pacific and problems of amphi-Pacific distribution" (Section III.C)

[illegible], G. G., Moscow State University, Physical Faculty - "The calculation of turbulent diffusion coefficients based upon the recordings of electroconductivity fluctuations and current rate at sea" (Section VII.B.5)

KITAYGORODSKIY, S. A., Institute of Oceanology - "Some regularities of the thermocline formation in the ocean" (Section VII.B)

[illegible], M. V., and LAVROV, V. M., Institute of Oceanology - "....(Illegible) and relief of the continental shelf of the western seaboard in southern Sakhalin" (Section VII.C.1)

KLIMOV, S. K., Institute of Oceanology - "The zoogeographical zonation of the Kuril Islands and in the waters of adjacent areas" (Section VI.D)

KOBLENTS-MISHKE, Olga I., Institute of Oceanology - "A survey of data concerned with primary production in the northern part of the Pacific" (Section III.A)

KAGANOVSKIY, A.G., doktor biol. nauk, red.; [illegible], I.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; LIPANOV, V.G., red.; SHESTOPALOV, P.I., red.

[Saury; its biology. Fishing techniques. Processing] Saira; biologiia. Tekhnika lova. Obrabotka. Vladivostok, 1961. 75 p. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vladivostok. Tikhookeanskiy institut rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii. 2. Nachal'nik otdela ekspluatatsii Glavnogo upravleniya rybnoy promyshlennosti Dal'nego Vostoka (for Lipanov).

KAGANOVSKIY, A.G., kand.ekonomicheskikh nauk; PLATONOVA, A.M., inzh.

Degree of mechanization of the loading and unloading operations of raw cotton in procurement stations and cotton mills in the Uzbekistan S.S.R. Sbor.nauch.-issl.rab.TSNIIKHPproma no.9: 38-54 '62. (MIRA 17:4)

PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik, glav. red.; MOISEYEV, P.A., otv. red.; SMIRNOV, A.I., zam. otv. red.; BIRMAN, I.B., red.; KAGANOVSKIY, A.G., red.; KROGIUS, F.V., red.; KROKHIN, Ye.M., red.; KURENKOV, I.I., red; LAGUNOV, I.I., red.; PANIN, K.I., red.; SEMKO, R.S., red.; FARIN, N.V., red.

[Salmon fisheries of the Far East; materials] Lososevoe khozyaistvo Dal'nego Vostoka; materialy. Moskva, Nauka, 1964. 201 p. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Soveshchaniye po voprosam lososevogo khozyaystva Dal'nego Vostoka, 3d, Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy, 1960. 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii (for Moiseyev). 3. Kamchatskoye otdeleniye Tikhookeanskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta rybnogo khozyaystva i okeanografii (for Semko, Birman, Krokhin, Kurenkov). 4. Kafedra ikhtiologii Moskovskogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova (for Smirnov).

KOZINETS, P.V.; KARTASHOV, I.N.; KAGANOVSKIY, A.I.; GESIUK, Z.M.; SASIN, I.F.; MAYMAN, G.M., inzh., retsenzent; LIPCHUK, A.M., kand. tekhn.nauk, red.; GALANOVA, M.S., red. izd-va; EL'KIND, V.D., tekhn. red.

[Technology of diesel locomotive construction]Tekhnologiia teplovozostroeniia. [By] P.V.Kozinets i dr. Moskva, Mashgiz, 375 p. (MIRA15:10)
(Diesel locomotives--Design and construction)

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E194/E155

24.5500

AUTHORS: Mikhaylov, N.N., and Kaganovskiy, A.Ya.

TITLE: Carbon resistance thermometers for low temperatures

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1961, No.3, pp.194-197

TEXT: It is difficult to measure temperatures below 20 °K because at such temperatures the sensitivity of metallic resistance thermometers is very poor. It is then convenient to use carbon resistance thermometers, which because of their negative temperature coefficient of resistance have relatively high sensitivity at low temperatures. Many thermometers of this kind have been described over the years. Recently, certain radio resistors have been used which happen to have the right properties for low temperatures. Anthracite resistors have been found useful because their region of maximum sensitivity could be displaced as required by the use of a suitable firing temperature. It seems likely that other materials besides anthracite might behave in this way, and so an attempt was made to fabricate solid carbon thermometers from materials that would ensure good reproducibility and uniformity. The base material was petroleum bitumen which was

Card 1/5

Carbon resistance thermometers for ...

partially used without pretreatment as a binder in pressing briquettes and was partially converted into petroleum coke. The bitumen was coked by heating in the absence of air at 700 °C for three hours. The coke and bitumen were pulverized separately and sieved through a mesh with 625 apertures per cm^2. To obtain the best results it was necessary to mix the powders in the proportion of 23% weight bitumen and 77% weight coke. The units were then pressed under a pressure of 12 tons per cm^2 at room temperature. The units, of dimensions 7 x 3 x 1 mm, were fired in a quartz tube filled with powdered charcoal. They were held at the maximum firing temperature for one hour. A thin layer of copper was deposited electrolytically on the ends of the units to make contact. The thermometers were then washed in alcohol and given a protective coating. The best current for measuring the resistance proved to be 20 microamps, using a potentiometer. It was found that increasing the firing temperature reduces the resistance of the thermometers. This is particularly evident at low temperatures. In any given group of thermometers fired under the same conditions there is a considerable scatter of resistance,

Carbon resistance thermometers for ...

evidently because the pressing conditions are not quite the same; also there are minor differences in firing temperature because of the temperature distribution within the furnace. Typical resistance-temperature characteristics of units fired at 790, 800 and 810 °C are shown in Fig.2. In use a special interpolation formula is recommended, and if the necessary constants are determined at temperatures of 2, 4.2 and 20.4 °K the temperature may be read to within some hundredths of a degree in the range from 2 to 4.2 °K. Each thermometer must be carefully calibrated. It was important to investigate the reproducibility of the calibration. Two cases may be distinguished; reproducibility during a single helium test, and reproducibility after one or a series of cycles of cooling and reheating to room temperature. It was found that reproducibility within a single helium test was complete, but variations were easily detected after repeated cooling and heating cycles. Fig.2 includes a temperature graph of resistance thermometer number 80-2 before and after heating and cooling 100 times from room temperature to the temperature of boiling nitrogen. The points 1 denoted by triangles correspond to results before

Card 3/5

cycling and points 2 denoted by circles to points after cycling. For measurements in the helium region it is recommended to use thermometers fired at 810 °C, whilst those fired at 790 and 800 °C are suitable for measurements in the hydrogen region and in the intermediate region between hydrogen and helium temperatures. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 9 references: 2 Soviet and 7 non-Soviet. The four most recent English language references read:

Ref.3: H.A. Fairbank, L.T. Lane, Rev. Scient. Instrum., 1947, Vol.18, 525.
Ref.4: I.R. Clement, E.H. Quinnell, Phys. Rev., 1950, Vol.79, 1028.
Ref.5: I.R. Clement, E.H. Quinnell, Rev. Scient. Instrum., 1952, Vol.23, 213.
Ref.6: R. Berman, Rev. Scient. Instrum., 1954, Vol.25, 94.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskikh problem, AN SSSR
(Institute for Problems of Physics, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 7, 1960

RUKHLENKO, N.A., inzh.; KAGANOVSKIY, B.M., inzh.

Tunnel kilns with top gas feed for firing bricks. Stroi.mat.
5 no.8:28-29 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Kilns)

ACC NR: AP6032534 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/017/0141/0141

INVENTOR: Tselikov, A. I.; Rozanov, B. V.; Nistratov, A. F.; Gol'man, L. D.; Maksimov, L. Yu.; Pobedin, I. S.; Fridman, A. Z.; Kitain, R. S.; Kurovich, A. N.; Nadtochenko, A. F.; Kaganovskiy, F. I.; Kozhevnikov, V. F.; Zonenko, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Hydraulic press reinforced with wire wrapping. Class 58, No. 185696 [announced by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Planning and Design of Metallurgical Machinery (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy institut metallurgicheskogo mashinostroyeniya)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 17, 1966, 141

TOPIC TAGS: hydraulic press, reinforced hydraulic press, HYDRAULIC EQUIPMENT, METAL PRESS

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a hydraulic press reinforced (see Fig. 1) with wire wrapping. The press includes a cylinder, housing consisting of upper end lower crossmembers and columns with a concave oval-shaped outside surface which makes it possible to wind a reinforcing band or wire around the housing. To improve the technical and economic characteristics and the reliability of the press at the same main parameters, the housing is provided with stiffening ribs located

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.226

ACC NR: AP6032534

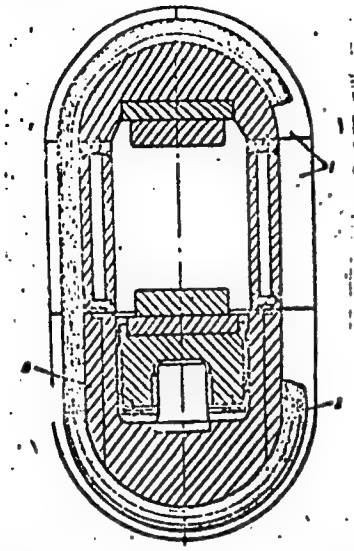


Fig. 1. Hydraulic press reinforced with wire wrapping

1 - Stiffenning ribs; 2 - wrapping; 3 - lower crossmember.

between the wrapping, and the lower crossmember of the press is laminated and serves as a hydraulic cylinder. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: SUBM DATE: 20Aug64/

Card 2/2

KAGANOVSKIY, F.I.

Mechanization of a high-duty hydraulic forging press. Sbor. Novo-Kram. mashinostroi. zav. no.3:80-89 '59.
(MIRA 17:1)

ACCESSION NR: AP4041869 S/0133/64/000/007/0640/0642

AUTHOR: Gabuyev, G. Kh.; Yel'tsov, K. S.; Shul'te, Yu. A.; Mikhaylov, P. A.; Garevskikh, I. A.; Leybenzon, S. A.; Tsivirko, E. I.; Nadovar, B. I.; Latash, Yu. V.; Frantsov, V. P.; Pakhomov, A. I.; Kasenovskiy, G. P.; Voinov, S. G.; Shalimov, A. G.; Kalinnikov, Ye. S.; Smolyakov, V. P.; Kosoy, L. F.

TITLE: Improvement of the quality of electroslag-melted ball-bearing steel

SOURCE: Stal', no. 7, 1964, 640-642

TOPIC TAGS: ball bearing steel, electroslag melted steel, high purity steel, steel electroslag melting

ABSTRACT: Several variants of electroslag melting have been tested in an attempt to improve the quality of ball-bearing steel. The analysis of electroslag-melted steel showed that nitrides and carbonitrides constitute the greatest part (up to 75%) of the nonmetallic inclusions present in the steel. These nitrides derive from the initial material. The electroslag process eliminates large nitrides over 20μ in diameter, but does not eliminate the smaller ones.

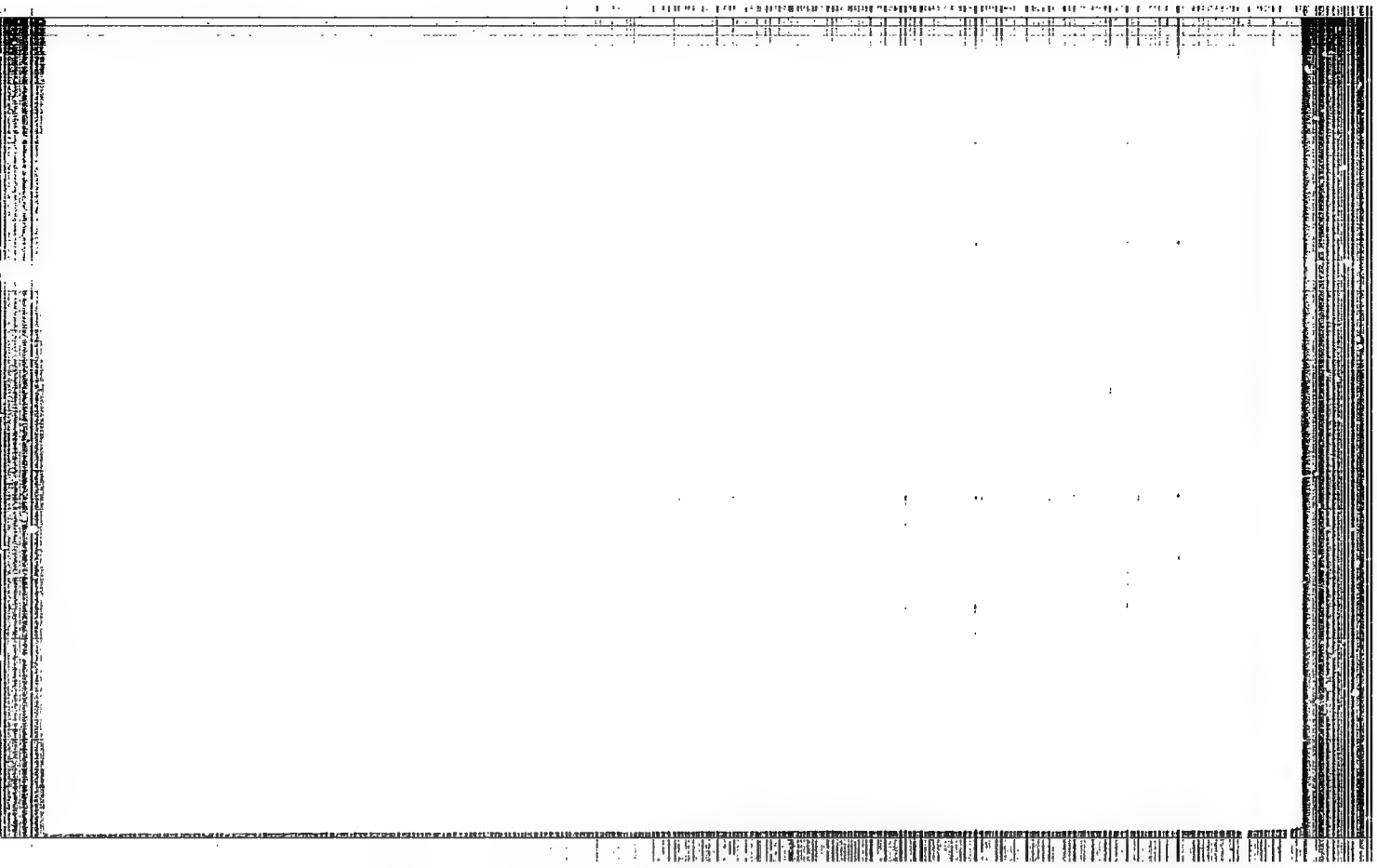
Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4041869

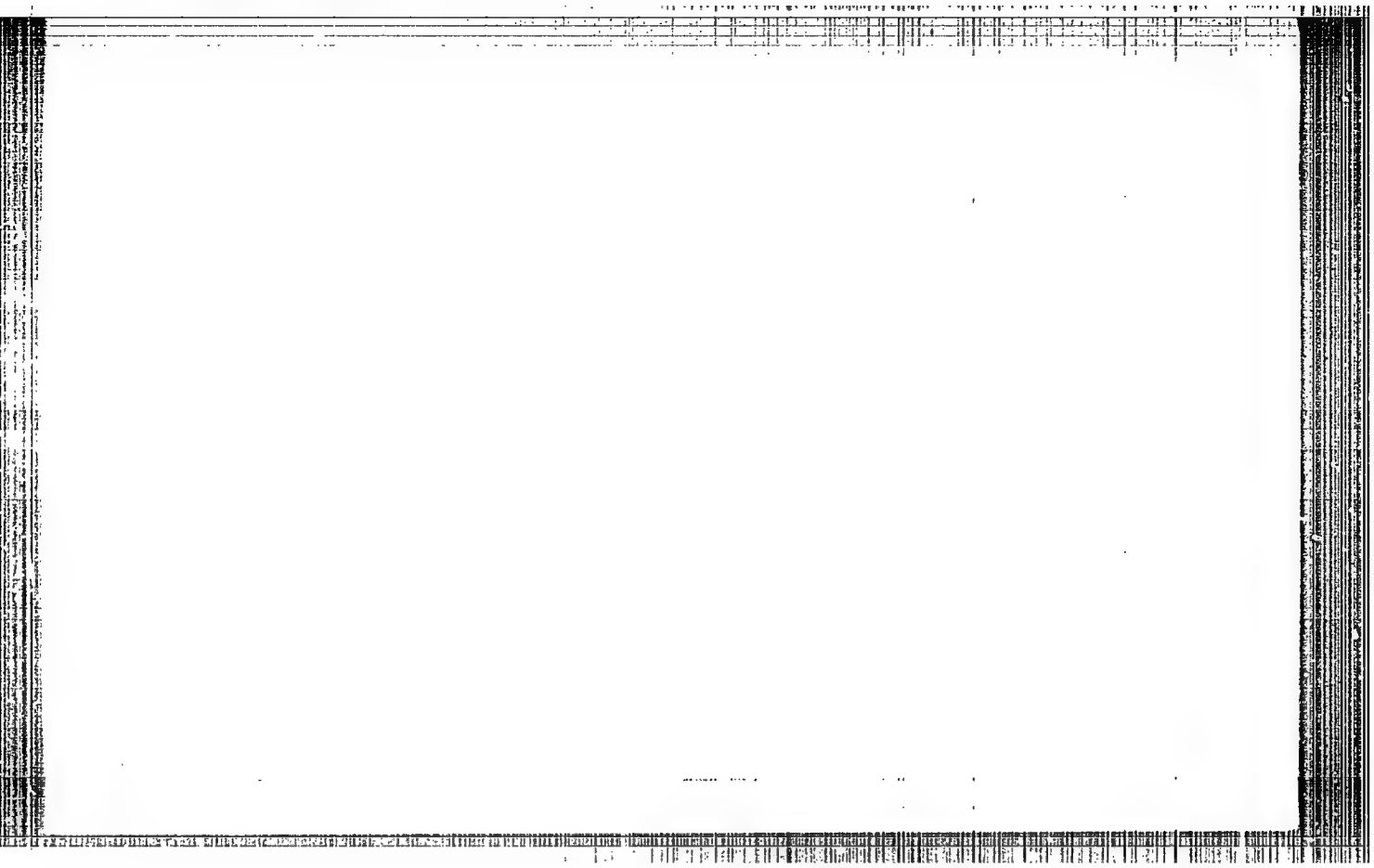
Therefore, the nitrogen and titanium contents of the initial metal must be reduced to a minimum. This can be done, for example, by refining the metal in the ladle with synthetic slag. Electroslag melting of open-hearth steel refined with synthetic slag eliminated all the inclusions larger than 10μ and reduced the number of smaller inclusions by more than 50% and the nitrogen and oxygen contents to 0.005% and 0.0020%, respectively. To produce ultra-high purity ball-bearing steel, the double electroslag melting was applied with a combination of various fluxes. The use of ANF-6-ANF-6 fluxes in double electroslag melting or of AN-29-ANF-6 fluxes produced best results. Ultra-high purity steel, fully satisfying requirements for critical ball bearings, was obtained. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Dneprospetsstal' (Dneprospetsstal' plant); Zaporozhskiy mashinostroitel'nyy institut (Zaporozh Machine-Building Institute); Institut elektrosvarki im Ye. O. Patona (Electric Welding Institute); TsNIIChM

Card 2/3



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000619920010-3"



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000619920010-3"

ZABALUYEV, I.P.; KACHNOVSKIY, G.P.; ZABALUYEV, Yu.I.

Improving the quality of calibrated ball-bearing steel made with electric slag refining. Stal' 25 no.7:653-654 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Zavod "Dneprospetsstal'".

L 17702-66 EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/HW/JG

ACC NR: AP6007172 SOURCE CODE: UR/0130/66/000/002/0018/0018

AUTHOR: Vul'fovich, M. S.; Zabaluyev, Yu. I.; Kaganovskiy, G. P.

ORG: Dneprospetsstal Plant (Zavod "Dneprospetsstal")

TITLE: Improving the surface quality of EI654 steel ingots

SOURCE: Metallurg, no. 2, 1966, 18

TOPIC TAGS: steel, chromium steel, nickel containing steel, titanium containing steel, aluminum containing steel, austenitic steel, steel melting, electroslag melting

ABSTRACT: Ingots of EI654 chromium-nickel-titanium-aluminum steel electroslag melted at the Dneprospetsstal' plant used to have a specific defect, surface corrugations, especially in the bottom part. These corrugations caused laminations during rolling. An investigation revealed that the corrugations occur primarily due to the insufficient heating of the slag bath, especially on the periphery, which in turn was due to the fact that the bottom plate was insulated from the mold and that refractory oxides were present in the ANF-6 slag. The slag was pretreated with titanium sponge and aluminum powder to reduce the iron- and silicon oxide. The insulation plate was removed to establish direct contact between the mold and the bottom plate. A fresh ANF-6 flux was used and argon consumption was increased by 50% to reduce the oxidation of aluminum and titanium. These precautions completely eliminated the surface corrugations and made it possible to reduce the unusable bottom part of the ingot from 15 to 9%. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [ND]

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.141.247

L 17702-66

ACC NR: AP6007172

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ATD PRESS: 4309

0

Card 2/2

L 40903-66 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JH/JD

ACC NR: AP6018223 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0383/66/000/001/0025/0027

AUTHOR: Zabaluyev, Yu. I.; Nikitin, B. M.; Yakovlev, N. F.; Kaganovskiy, G. P.; Akulov, V. P.; Zabaluyev, I. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Improving the quality of 30KhGSNASh electroslag remelted steel

SOURCE: Metallurgicheskaya i gornorudnaya promyshlennost', no. 1, 1966, 25-27

TOPIC TAGS: chromium steel, solid mechanical property, steel microstructure

ABSTRACT: The authors investigate electroslag remelting to eliminate hairline cracks and structural discontinuities occuring in 30KhGSNASh steel after standard smelting produced lengthwise cracks and low values for area cross section reduction in ingots (using slag ANF-6) and in rolled billets (using slag AN-291). Experiments to determine the effects of heat treatment, cooling technology, and final deoxidant admixture indicate that the killing technique is primarily responsible for the occurrence of structural defects. Elimination of the latter and improved mechanical properties were attained by limiting the amount of Al added to the basic metal as final deoxidant. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 11,13/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

UDC: 669.141.247.004.12

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP6032554

from slag. It should be pointed out that the recovery of aluminum during melting is not steady. Aluminum content in the metal increases during the first part of silicon steel melting and decreases subsequently. The decrease in aluminum recovery is explained by the accumulation of silica and a decreasing alumina content in the slag. This brings about a higher silicon concentration and thus decreases aluminum concentration. The use of slag materials which ensure stable aluminum concentration with respect to ingot height make it possible to obtain metal with uniform mechanical and other properties. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table, 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 19Aug65/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2

L 10476-67 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6031512 SOURCE CODE: UR/0383/66/000/004/0017/0019

AUTHOR: Zabaluyev, Yu. I.; Kaganovskiy, G. P.; Vul'fovich, M. B.

ORG: none

TITLE: Foreign inclusions in electroslag and vacuum arc melted steels

SOURCE: Metallurgicheskaya i gornorudnaya promyshlennost', no. 4, 1966, 17-19

TOPIC TAGS: electroslag melting, vacuum melting, METAL PURIFICATION

ABSTRACT: The origin of foreign inclusions found sometimes in electroslag and vacuum-arc melted steel ingots has been investigated. It was found that most of the inclusions consist of fragments of consumable electrodes loosened by cracking of the latter. One of the reasons for electrode cracking is the accumulation of thermal stresses originated during cooling after rolling. Steels ShKh15, ShKh15SG R18(M) and some others are the most susceptible to cracking during the initial period of melting. Preventive measures to avoid the contamination of steel are suggested. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [TD]

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006

Card 1/1 UDC: 669.083.4:669.18

L 3573-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5024816

Assuming that the number of dislocations falling into the cells of the reticle is a random quantity, the average values and fluctuation coefficients of this quantity were calculated as an index of microscopic nonuniformity in the specimen. The macroscopic nonuniformity was evaluated by isolating localized regions on the reticle with various dislocation densities according to the visual categories. The coefficient of variation between the values of the average dislocation density in the isolated regions is an index of the macroscopic nonuniformity of the specimen. The results showed satisfactory agreement between the coefficients of variation of the macroscopic and microscopic nonuniformity for specimens belonging to the same visual class. Thus standards were developed for evaluating nonuniformity in single crystals of germanium. It is recommended that a pattern recognition electronic device should be developed for use with the proposed method to eliminate human errors resulting from the use of inspection personnel. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti (State Design and Planning Scientific Research Institute of the Rare Metals Industry)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM, SS
NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 3572-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) JP(c) JD/GG
ACCESSION NR: AP5024817 UR/0032/65/031/010/1222/1224
519.24

AUTHOR: Kaganovskiy, I. P.; Okun', L. S.; Lapikhova, Ye. Ya.

TITLE: Metrologic determination of nonuniformity in germanium single crystals according to resistivity

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 31, no. 10, 1965, 1222-1224

TOPIC TAGS: germanium single crystal, semiconductor single crystal, metal inspection, metal test, resistivity

ABSTRACT: Resistivity was measured along the generatrix and through the cross sections of 22 germanium single crystal specimens 28 ± 1 mm in diameter and 220 ± 10 mm long to develop method for evaluating the average value and resistivity as qualitative parameters of crystals to be used in making semiconductor devices. The results of the measurements were used for calculating the mean values $\bar{x}_{\rho l}$ and the coefficients of variation $v_{\rho l}$ of the resistivity along the generatrix, the mean values $\bar{x}_{\rho s}$ and coefficients of variation $v_{\rho s}$ of the resistivity in the cross section, and for plotting graphs showing the variation in these parameters along the

Card 1/3

crystals. An analysis of these graphs showed that the variations in resistivity along the generatrix are strongly oscillatory in nature with an amplitude of 15%. In addition to this, the average resistivity along the generatrix exceeds that in the cross section by 15% which may be due to high evaporation of the impurity from the surface of the crystal during growth. This reduces the reliability of resistivity measurements along the generatrix for determining the distribution of resistivity through the crystal. On the other hand, the average resistivity shows a linear reduction within ±3% in the cross sections along the cylindrical part of the crystal. Thus, if the average resistivity is known in the initial and final sections, the law of its variation along the crystal may be determined. Methods were then developed for selective evaluation of the average resistivity and the coefficient of variation in the cross section. The resistivities at fixed points in the cross section were considered as a random quantity, and the mean and root-mean-square deviations were calculated from a sample space of 120 points. Typical distribution polygons are shown for three cross sections of the same crystal. It is found that ten measurements uniformly distributed throughout the cross section give sufficient accuracy for practical purposes in evaluating the average resistivity (3%) and the coefficient of variation (5%). The mean coefficient of variation in resistivity in several cross sections may serve as a measure of the nonuniformity of the crystal and be used as an optimizing parameter. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

L 3572-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5024817

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut redkometallicheskoy promyshlennosti (State Design and Planning Scientific Research Institute of the Rare Metals Industry)

SUBMITTED: 00	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: GS
NO REF SOV: 000	OTHER: 000	

Card 3/3

KAGANOVSKIY, I.K.

Method of equalizing strand (wire) tension in coiling wire cables (strands). Metiz.proizv.no.1:142-152 '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(Wire rope--Testing)

KAGANSKIY, I.M.; MUKHLYA, G.S.; KHARLAMOVA, V.M.; NAUMOV, V.A.

Solubility in the system urea- phosphoric acid - water.
Zhur.prikl. khim. 37 no. 5:1111-1116 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

KAGANOVSKIY, M.; KOFMAN, I., gal'vanik (Kiyev)

Vibrators for nickel plating. Prom.koop. 14 no.8:14 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:8)

1. Nachal'nik gal'vanicheskogo tsekha arteli "Trudovik," Kiyev (for Kaganovskiy).

(Nickel plating)
(Vibrators)

KAGANOVSKIY, M.S.

Permissible stresses in mooring fittings of ships in ship lift and lock chambers. Trudy NIIVTa no.16:16-28 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

L 5378-66

ACC NR: AP5024581 SOURCE CODE: UR/0292/65/000/009/0035/0036

AUTHOR: Kraytsberg, M. I. (Candidate of technical sciences); Cokorko, B. F.(Engr.); Suslov, O. N. (Engr.); Kaganovskiy, S. A. (Engr.)

ORG: none

TITLE: Electric-power generator with reciprocating motion

SOURCE: Elektrotekhnika, no. 9, 1965, 35-36

TOPIC TAGS: electric power generator, reciprocating generator

ABSTRACT: The principle of operation of the electric-power generator with a reciprocating motion is explained. Some experimental data obtained from a 500-w laboratory model of a variable-reluctance generator are reported. These findings are offered: (1)Unlike in the conventional a-c generators, the emf and maximum output power in a variable-reluctance reciprocal generator increase up to an optimal point and then fall off with the increasing excitation current; (2) There is an optimal value of the height of the moving core which corresponds to a maximum output power; (3) The generator capacity is proportional to the fill factor of the moving core; (4) With the fill factor exceeding a certain value, the relation

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.313.12

L 5374-66
ACC NR: AP5024581

between the position of the moving core and the resulting flux becomes nonlinear which causes considerable ripple in the excitation current; (5) At 33 cps, the required amount of active materials is high; hence, generators designed for 75-100 cps deem desirable. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 3 formulas, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: EE/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2

MUSATOV, A. I., inzh.; KAGANOVSKIY, Ya. D., inzh.

Volumetric batcher for bitumen. Avt. dor. 25 no.10:26 O '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

(Proportioning equipment)

KAGANOVSKIY, Yakov Davidovich; IVANOV, S.S., red.

[Manual for operators of machines cutting grooves in concrete pavement] Pamiatka mashinistu po narezke shvov v betonnom pokrytii. Moskva, Transport, 1964. 25 p. (MIRA 17:5)

GEGUZIN, Ya.Ye.; SOLOVEYKIY, V.I.; KAGANOVSKIY, Yu.S.

Mechanism and kinetics of the growth of negative crystals (pores) during interdiffusion in alkali metal halide single crystals of the system KCl - KBr. Kristallografiia 9 no.2:248-254 Mr-Ap'64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Khar'kovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Gor'kogo.

HORST, Antoni; KAGANOWICZ, Izydor; ZAGORSKA, Irwina; ROZYNKOWA, Danuta

Effect of solidified vegetable oils on the metabolism of fats and cholesterol in white rats. I. Rapeseed oil. Pat. polska 13 no.2:139-146 '62.

1. Z Zakladu Patologii Ogolnej i Doswiadczalnej AM w Poznaniu Kierownik: prof. dr A. Horst Z Instytutu Przemyslu Tluszczowego w Warszawie Dyrektor: dr A. Berezniak.
(CHOLESTEROL metab) (FATS metab) (OILS pharmacol)

HORST, Antoni; KAGANOWICZ, Izydor; ZAGORSKA, Irwina; RDZYNKOWA, Danuta

Effect of solidified vegetable oils on the metabolism of fats and cholesterol in white rats. II. Soy bean oil. Pat. polska 13 no.2: 147-157 '62.

1. Z Zakladu Patologii Ogolnej i Doswiadczalnej AM w Poznaniu Kierownik: prof. dr A. Horst Z Instytutu Przemyslu Tluszczowego w Warszawie Dyrektor: dr A. Berezniak.

(OILS pharmacol) (CHOLESTEROL metab) (FATS metab)
(SOY BEANS)

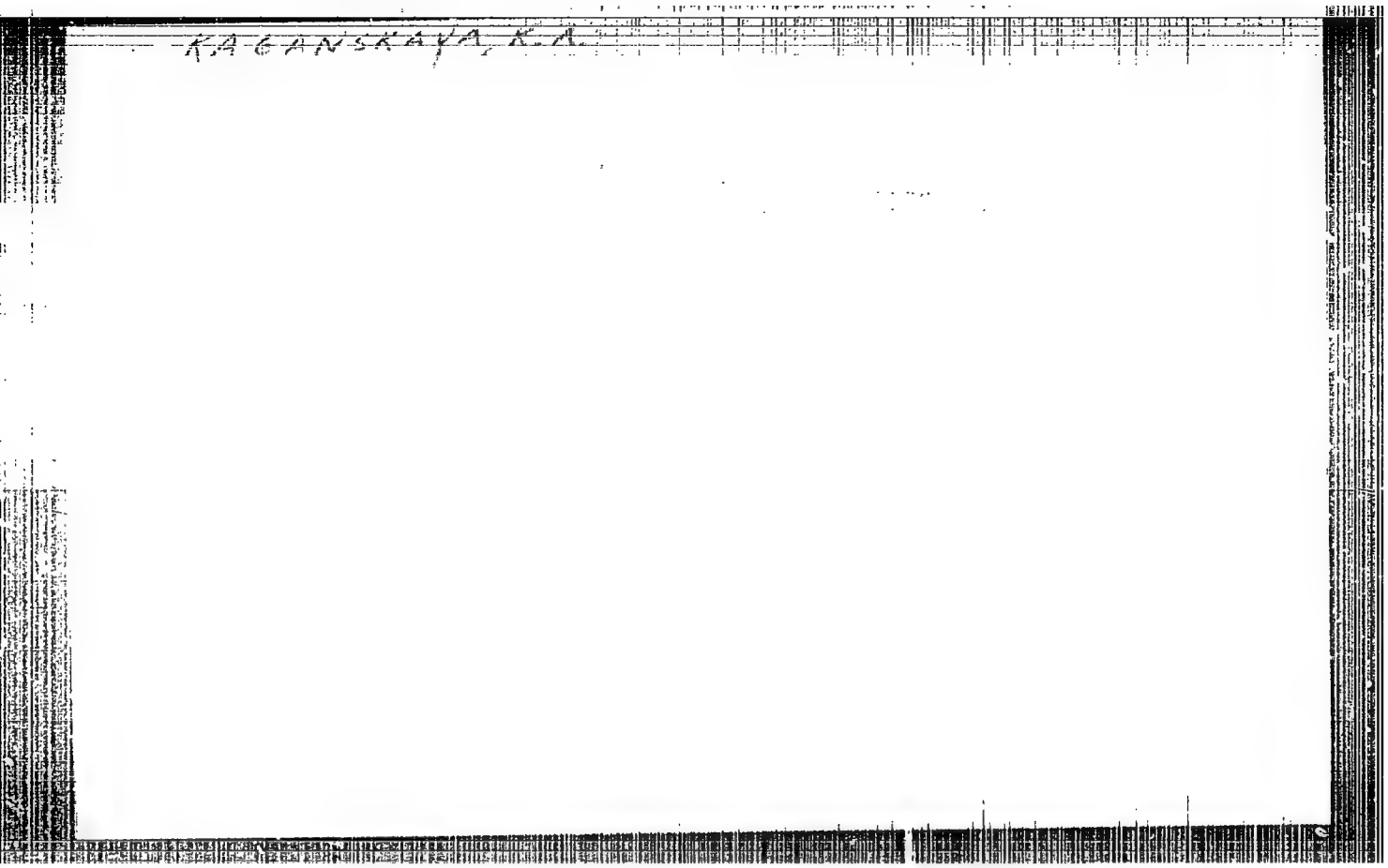
KAGANOWICZ, Jerzy, mgr., inz.

Improvement of work methods within a working establishment. Ekon org pracy 13 no.1:11-17 '62.

1. Instytut Organizacji Przemysłu Maszynowego.

KAGANS, D.; [illegible], red.

[Polyethylene pipes in agriculture; planning, laying and assembling] Polietilena caurules lauksaimniecība; projektesana, iegulsana un montaza. Riga, Latvijas Valsts izd-ba, 1964. [illegible] p.



KAGANSKAYA, K.A.

BEN'KOVSKIY, V.G.; KAGANSKAYA, K.A.; SUKHAREV, S.S.

Stabilization of clay solutions by dextrin. I. Izv.AN Kazakh.S.S.R. Ser.khim. no.1:76-82 '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Clay) (Dextrin)

SUKHAREV, S.S., KAGANSKAYA, K.A., BEN'KOVSKIY, V.O.

Stabilization of drilling muds by a seaweed reagent. Trudy Inst. nefti AN Kazakh. SSR 2:61-71 '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Seaweed)
(Oil well drilling fluids)

KAGANSKAYA, K.A.

11(4) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2868

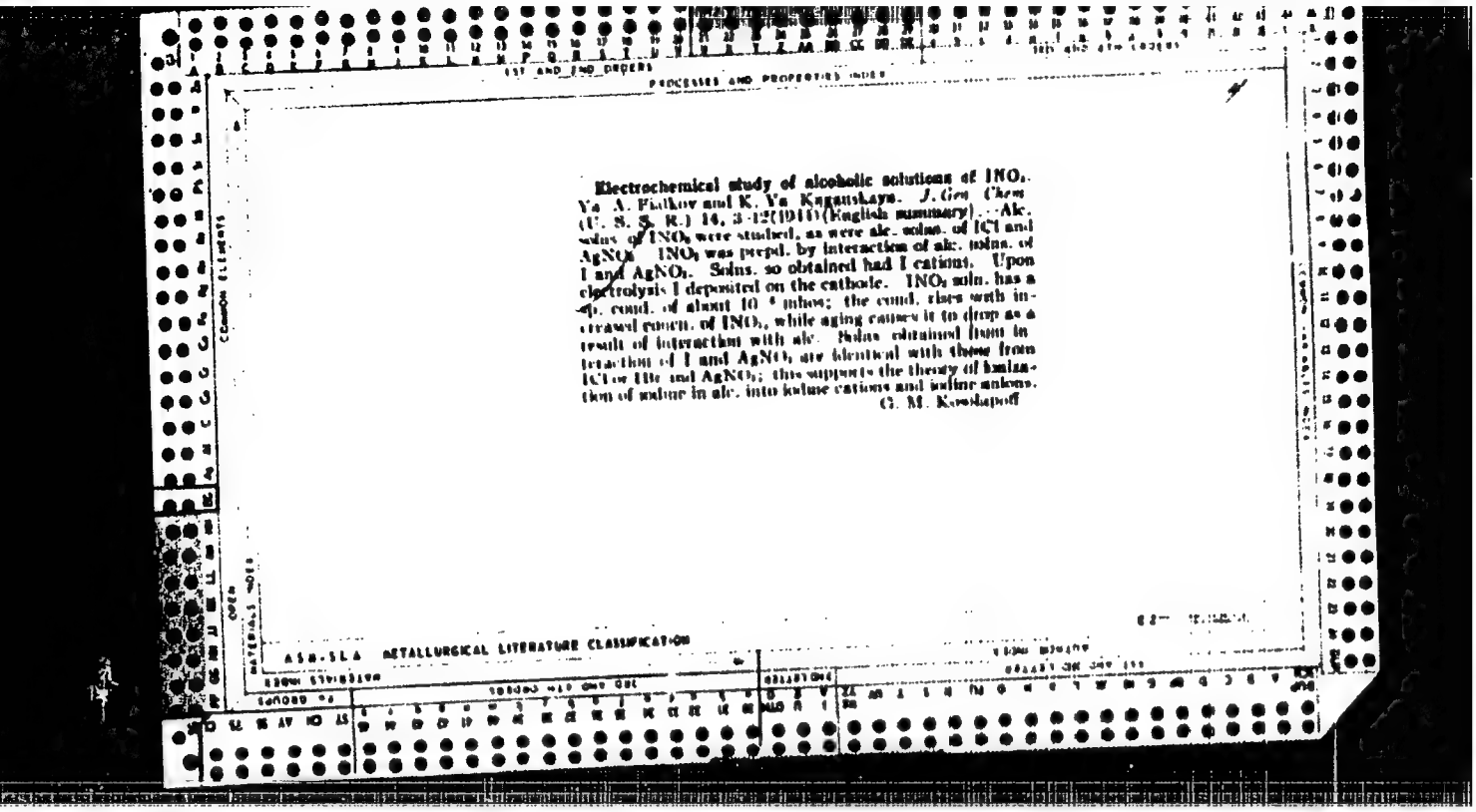
Akademiya nauk Kazakhskoy SSR. Institut nefti

Trudy, t. 3 (Transactions of the Petroleum Institute, Kazakh SSR. Academy of Sciences, Vol 3) Alma-Ata, Izd-vo AN Kazakhskoy SSR, 1959. 163 p. 700 copies printed.

Eds.: M.P. Lorotovskiy and M.Ya. Brailovskaya; Tech. Ed.: Z.P. Rorokina; Editorial Board: M.A. Ayrapetyan (Resp. Ed.), V.G. Ben'kovskiy, T.N. Dzhumagaliyev, and N.A. Zavorokhina.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists, engineers, and technicians in the petroleum industry.

COVERAGE: This volume contains 15 studies on the petroleum geology of Western Kazakhstan. The following studies are of special interest: 1) exploration for water in the southern Emba region to offset an inadequate water supply; the possibility of injecting heated water into oil-bearing formations; the possibility of heating the components of an oil-bearing formation in an electric field of high frequency current; the dielectric permeability and the tangent of the angle of dielectric loss for sands of different porosity at various degrees of moisture and oil saturation; the mineral charges for hydraulic fracturing of formations at the Emba oilfields, the adsorption of sodium humates on clay; and the effect of electrolytes on the quality of clay suspensions. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.



Electrochemical study of alcoholic solutions of INO_3. Ya. A. Fialkov and K. Ya. Kagantsaya. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 14, 3-12(1944)(English summary).—Alc. solns. of INO_3 were studied, as were alc. solns. of ICl and $AgNO_3$. INO_3 was prepd. by interaction of alc. solns. of I and $AgNO_3$. Solns. so obtained had I cations. Upon electrolysis I deposited on the cathode. INO_3 soln. has a sp. cond. of about 10^{-4} mhos; the cond. rises with increasing concn. of INO_3, while aging causes it to drop as a result of interaction with alc. Solns. obtained from interaction of I and $AgNO_3$ are identical with those from ICl or IBr and $AgNO_3$; this supports the theory of ionization of iodine in alc. into iodine cations and iodine anions.
G. M. Kosolapoff

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Physicochemical study of systems of ICl or IBr and metal halides. III. Electric conductivity and cryoscopy of nitrobenzene solutions. Ya. A. Fialkov and K. Ya. Kaganskaya. *J. Gen. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 16, 1051-74(1946)(in Russian); cf. *C.A.* 36, 6884[?]; *Zapiski Inst. Khim., Akad. Nauk. Ukrain. S.S.R.* 8, 25(1941).—(1) The sp. elec. cond. κ at 18° of the binary system $ICl-PhNO_2$ decreases from 8.18×10^{-4} to 2.84×10^{-4} ohm^{-1} cm.$^{-1}$ on diln. from f = moles ICl/moles $PhNO_2$ = 1:6.62 to 1:35.80; the temp. coeff. is pos. (1.82 between 20 and 30° for f = 1:35.80). The av. mol. wt. of ICl, by cryoscopy in $PhNO_2$, is 189.6 (theoret. 162.38), without any definite trend between f = 1:15.62 and 1:50.08; this can either be due to assocn. of ICl or to compd. formation with the solvent (e.g. $2ICl.PhNO_2$). (2) KCl, normally insol. in $PhNO_2$, dissolves in the presence of ICl, changing the color of the soln. to lighter; the soly. increases with the concn. of ICl; at 18-20°, the mol. ratios r = ICl:KCl:$PhNO_2$ are 1:0.579:15.42, 1:0.400:23.01, 1:0.304:54.07; κ rises with increasing KCl at const. f and with increasing ICl at const. KCl; for r = 1:0.113:9.70 and 1:0.111:21.93, κ = 29.47×10^{-4} and 17.48×10^{-4}, resp., at 18°. Addn. of KCl to the soln. of ICl lowers the cryoscopic depression, indicating complex formation between ICl and KCl. Assuming the compd. to be ICl.KCl, its mol. wt. was calcd. from the f.p. depression Δt_1 of ICl alone, Δt_2 observed for the ICl + KCl soln., and Δt_3 calcd. for the compd.; the ratio of the calcd. and the theoretical mol. wt., giving the degree of assocn. of the KCl.ICl mols., increases with the concn. of the soln., from 1.01 to 3.00 between r = 1:0.416:44.11 and 1:0.[illegible]:12.14; increasing assocn. is accompanied by increasing elec. cond. Similar results are arrived at if a complex compd. KCl.2ICl (Cornog and Bauer, *C.A.* 37, 21[illegible]) is assumed; its degree of assocn. is found to reach nearly 3. (3) $AlCl_3$ is readily sol. in $PhNO_2$; κ of the ternary soln. rises with $AlCl_3$ from 2.83×10^{-4} to 10.51×10^{-4} between r = 1:0.036:6.62 and 1:0.[illegible]:6.62 (const. $PhNO_2$) and from 2.71×10^{-4} to 8.04×10^{-4} at 18° between r = 1:0.130:19.95 and 1:0.[illegible]:19.95; for f = 1:6.62, κ is somewhat higher at $AlCl_3$ = 0 than at low $AlCl_3$ concns., hence the κ curve has a min. at about $AlCl_3$:ICl = 0.04; the min. disappears at f = 1:19.95. The observed cryoscopic depression Δt of the ternary soln. was found to be practically equal to (and in dil. soln., f = 1:50.00, $AlCl_3$:ICl < 0.4:1, even slightly higher than) the sum $\Delta t_1 + \Delta t_2$ of the individual depressions of ICl and $AlCl_3$; however, with higher $AlCl_3$ contents, Δt becomes less than $\Delta t_1 + \Delta t_2$, consistent with complex formation. The $AlCl_3$.ICl complex is evidently less stable than the KCl.ICl compd. The complex formation becomes significant only at relatively high $AlCl_3$ contents. The frequent coincidence of increasing assocn. of complex compds. and increasing κ indicates that the assocd. products have a greater tendency to electrolytic ionization than the simple mols.

N. Thon

AS8-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

4

Physicochemical investigation of systems containing iodine chloride or iodine bromide and metal halides. II. Electrolysis and ion transference in nitrobenzene solutions. Ya. A. Fialkov and K. Ya. Kaganskaya (Inst. Gen. Inorg. Chem. Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *J. Gen. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 18, 289-98(1948)(in Russian); cf. *ibid.* 11, 910(1941). C.A. 41, 6794b. (1) In the electrolysis of ICl, 5.54 and 7.71% in $PhNO_2$, with Ag electrodes, the gain of wt. of the anode, combined with the decrease of Cl in soln., indicates that both Cl and I are deposited at the anode, Cl in the amt. of almost 1.5 equivs. per 1 F., I much less than 1 equiv. per 1 F.; deposition of iodine takes place even when there is still Cl in soln., contrary to Bruner and Galecki (C.A. 8, 890). In the course of the electrolysis, I^+ decreases, as evidenced by the analytical test $ICl + KI = KCl + I_2$. (2) In the electrolysis of $ICl + KCl + PhNO_2$ (mole ratio 1:0.38: 13.52; 1:0.40:18.05, 1:0.25:80.4; 1:0.078:18.74; 1:0.2: 23.36) the anode deposit (on Ag) consists of Cl and a considerably smaller amt. of I; the amt. of I^+ in soln. decreases during electrolysis owing to partial reduction to I_2. Some K is deposited at the cathode. (3) In the system $ICl + AlCl_3 + PhNO_2$ (mole ratios 1:0.43: 21.45; 1:0.31:15.11; 1:0.05:53.31) the anodic deposit again contains some I, in addn. to the main product, Cl. The cathodic deposit also contains some I. (4) Transference measurements on $ICl + KCl + PhNO_2$ are consistent with the formulation of the compd. $K[ICl_2]$. In $ICl + AlCl_3 + PhNO_2$, in contrast to the foregoing system, Al passes from the cathode to the anode compartment; hence Al is part of the anion. This, and the observation that iodine is deposited at the cathode, leads to the (new) formula for the compd., $I[AlCl_4]$. This is corroborated by the observed transference ratio Al:Cl to the anode compartment, close to 1:4. That, nonetheless, the concn. of I_2 increases in the anode compartment is a result of the concomitant electrolysis of ICl. Transference nos. of the K^+ cation in $K[ICl_2]$ range from 0.440 to 0.504, av. 0.460, i.e. very close to K^+ in KCl in H_2O; those of the $[AlCl_4]^-$ anion in $I[AlCl_4]$, from 0.205 to 0.318, the spread being due to complications arising out of the concomitant electrolysis of the excess simple compds. N. Thon

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KAGANSKAYA, K. YA.

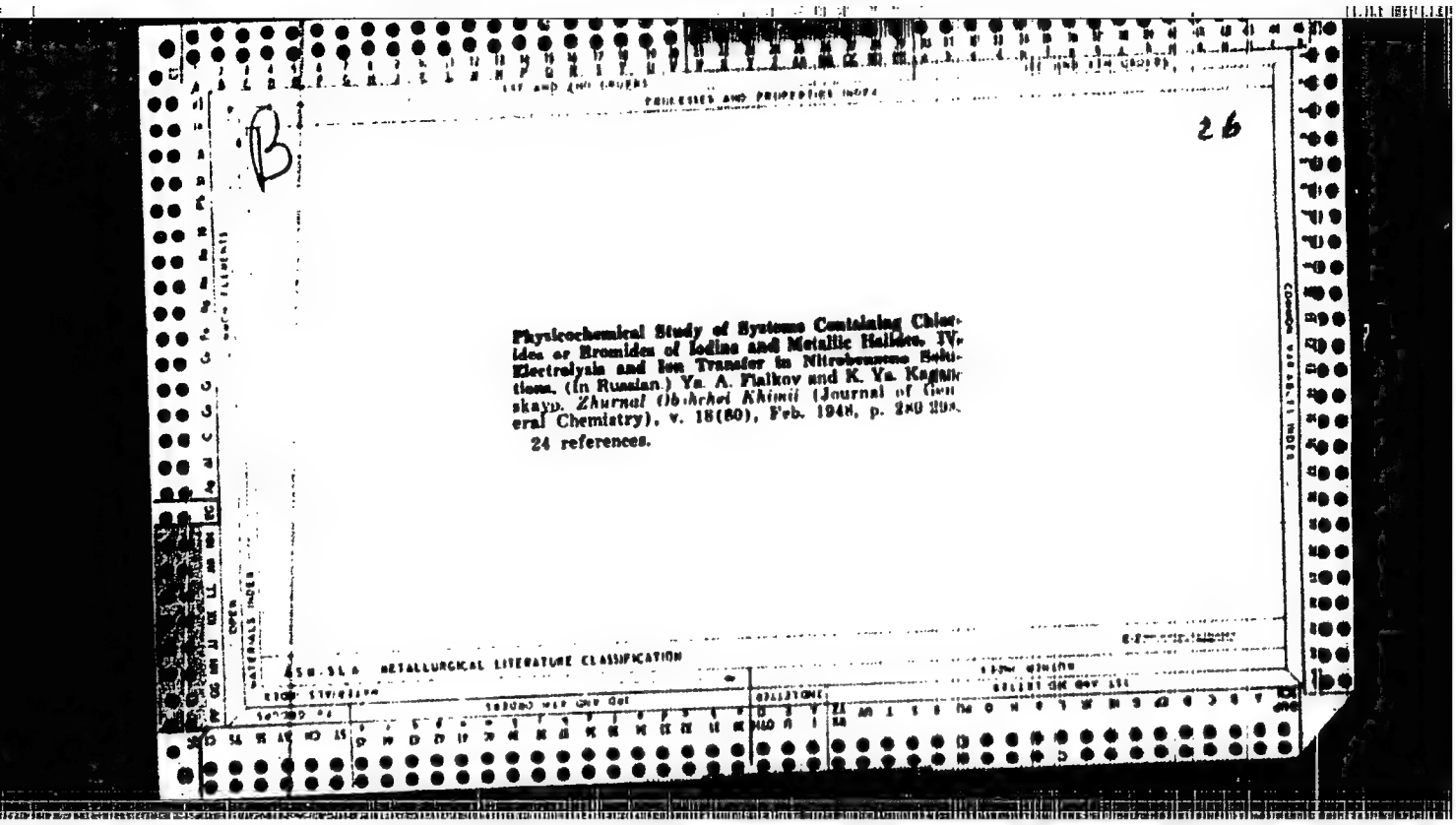
USSR/Chemistry- Benzene, Nitro Feb 1948
Chemistry- Ions, Electrolytic

" Physicochemical Study of a System, Containing Chlorine and Bromine Ions and Halogenides of Metals. VI. Electrolysis and Migration of Ions in a Nitrobenzene Solution," Ya. A. Fialkov, K. Ya. Kaganskaya, Inst Gen and Inorg Chem, Acad Sci USSR, 9 pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XVIII (LXXX), No. 2.

Presents results of experiments on electrolysis and determination of transfer of ions in systems $KCl-ICl-C_6H_5NO_2$ and $AlCl_3-ICl-C_6H_5NO_2$ showing that complex compounds of KCl or $AlCl_3$ with ICl have a structure similar to solvated nitrobenzene. Submitted 25 Jan 1947.

PA 68T32



B

26

Physicochemical Study of Systems Containing Chlorides or Bromides of Iodine and Metallic Halides. IV. Electrolysis and Ion Transfer in Nitrobenzene Solutions. (In Russian.) Ya. A. Fialkov and K. Ya. Kagan skaya. *Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii* (Journal of General Chemistry), v. 18(80), Feb. 1948, p. 280-294.

24 references.

KAGANSKAYA, K. YA.

Fialkov, Ya. A., Kaganskaya, K. Ya., "Physicochemical Study of a System Containing Chlorine and Bromine Ions and Halogenides of Metals. IV. Electrolysis and Migration of Ions in a Nitrobenzene Solution." (p. 289)
(Inst of Gen and Inorg Chem, Acad Sci USSR)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry, (Zhurnal Obshchei Khimii), 1943, Volume 13, No. 2

3B471
S/081/62/000/003/020/090
B151/B144

5.3300

AUTHORS: Buchachenko, A. L., Neyman, M. B., Karapetyants, K. Ya.

TITLE: Photochemical liquid-phase oxidation of trimethyl heptane, and effect of inhibitors on the rate of oxidation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 3, 1962, 72, abstract 3B481 (Tr. po khimii i khim. tekhnol. (Gor'kiy), no. 1, 1961, 31-38)

TEXT: Liquid-phase photochemical oxidation of 2,4,6-trimethylheptane (I) by oxygen is carried out at 6-60°C in the presence of anthraquinone as a sensitizer. From the rate of oxidation of I the ratio of the rate constant of the chain growth reaction (k_1) to the square root of the rate constant of the chain rupture reaction (k_2) is determined. The values of $k_1 = 3.2 \cdot 10^{-16} \exp(-9100/RT)$ $cm^3 \cdot sec^{-1}$ and of $k_2 = 5.8 \cdot 10^{-6}$ $cm^3 \cdot sec^{-1}$ are determined using the rotating sector method. For studying the inhibited oxidation of I diphenyl amine is used as inhibitor. From the dependence

Card 1/2

BUCHANCHENKOV, A.L.; KAGANSKAYA, K.Ya.; NEYMAN, M.B.; PETROV, A.A.

Study of the mechanism underlying the oxidation of 2,4,6-trimethylheptane with the use of the intermittent illumination method. Kin. i kat. 2 no.1:44-49 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.
(Heptane)

BUCHACHENKO, A.L.; KAGANSKAYA, K. Ya.; NEYMAN, M.B.

Inhibited oxidation of 2,4,6-trimethylheptane. Kin. i kat. 2 no.2:161-164 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.
(Heptane)

KAZANS'KA, M.B.

USSR

The biochemical properties of the antibacterial substances of some labiates. O. Ya. Rashba, S. I. Zelepukha, [illegible] P. Mandrik, and M. B. Kazans'ka. *Mikrobiol. Zhur., Akad. Nauk Ukr. R.S.R.* 16, No. 3, 62-8 (Russian summary, 68)(1954).—*Thymus serpyllum* var. *vulgaris* (I), *Teucrium chamaedrys* (II), and *Stachys recta* (III), used in popular and homeopathic therapy, were investigated for their antibacterial properties in fresh and dried state. The chemophytological methods were employed to obtain the following fractions: ether exts., acidic substances, their [illegible] substances, saponins and glucosides, tannins. [illegible] substances suspected of having tannic acid were stated for di- and trihydroxyphenolic hydroxy groups. For the antibacterial tests *Micrococcus pyogenes* var. *aureus* 209, the Flexner bacillus, and *Mycobacterium* B were used. I contained at least 2 substances with antibacterial properties: the ether exts., which arrested the growth of *M. pyogenes* var. *aureus* 209 in $10^{-4} - 25 \times 10^{-4}$ dilns., and a low mol. acidic substance isolated from the insoluble sediment of the boiling H_2O ext. of the plant, which arrested the growth of *M. pyogenes* var. *aureus* 209 at $10^{-4} - 15 \times 10^{-4}$ dilns. and the Flexner bacillus at 25×10^{-4}. II also had 2 antibacterial substances: an ether ext. obtained during the period of blooming (ether ext. of plant during nonblooming period contained no antibacterial substances) which inhibited the growth of *M. pyogenes* var. *aureus* 209 only, and a low mol. wt. tannin-type of substance, which contained pyrocatechin and was acidic. III contained low mol. wt. acidic substances with antibacterial properties belonging to the group of tannophenolic acids. E. B. Levin[illegible]

KAGANSKAYA, M. B.

USSR •

The biochemical properties of the antibacterial substances of Inula britannica and of Solidago virgaurea. O. Ya. Rashba, S. I. Zelepukha, and M. B. Kaganskaya. *Mikrobiol. Zhur., Akad. Nauk Ukr. R.S.R.* 16, No. 2, 67–8 (1954) (Russian summary, 69).—Both plants are popularly used in wound and ulcer healing. The plants were dried and extd. The fatty and other ether fractions of the roots and above-ground parts of *I. britannica* had antibacterial properties, but not at all times. Similar ether ext. of *S. virga-urea* were more potent against all test microorganisms. The alc. ext. of the isolate sediment (of hot H_2O ext. acidified) exhibited similar antibacterial properties. B. S. Levine

KAGANS'KA, M.

ZELENUKHA, S.I.; KAGANS'KA, M.B.

Studies on the antibacterial effect of Calendula officinalis.
Mikrobiol. zhur. 17 no.3:31-32 '55 (MLRA 10:5)

1. Z Institutu mikrobiologii AN URSR.
(PLANTS,
Calendula officinalis, antibact. properties) (Uk)

RASHBA, Ye.Ya.; KAGANSKAYA, M.B.

Studies on nucleoproteins of strains of Escherichia coli obtained following assimilation of products of Salmonella breslau [with summary in English]. Biokhimiia 22 no.6:1008-1012 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Institut mikrobiologii Akademii nauk USSR, Kiyev.

(ESCHERICHIA COLI, metabolism,
nucleoproteins in pure culture & in cultures containing Salmonella breslau autolysates (Rus))
(SALMONELLA
breslau, nucleoproteins in E. coli pure cultures & in cultures containing Salmonella autolysates (Rus))
(NUCLEOPROTEINS, metabolism,
E. Coli, in pure cultures & in cultures containing Salmonella breslau autolysates (Rus))

RASHBA, Ye.Ya.; GALKINA, T.A.; ZAKHAROVA, I.Ya.; KAGANSKAYA, M.B.

Biochemical changes observed in certain coli bacteria during variability. Trudy Inst. mikrobiol. no. 6:102-109 '59. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN USSR.
(SALMONELLA TYPHIRIMURIUM) (ESCHERICHIA COLI)

KAGANSKAYA, M.B. [Kahans'ka, M.B.]

Investigating proteins in variants of Escherichia coli obtained by the assimilation of Bacterium Breslau autolysates and in original cultures. Report No.1: Method of protein fraction isolation. Mikrobiol.zhur. 21 no.5:11-17 '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(ESCHERICHIA COLI chem.)
(SALMONELLA chem.)
(PROTEINS chem.)

KAGANSKAYA, M.B. [Kahans'ka, M.B.]

Studies on proteins in variants of Escherichia coli obtained by the assimilation of autolysates of Bacterium Breslau and original cultures. Report No. 3: Some physicochemical properties of protein fractions. Mikrobiol. zhur. 22 no. 1:50-53 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz Instituta mikrobiologii AN USSR.
(ESCHERICHIA COLI) (SALMONELLA) (PROTEINS)

KAGANSKAYA, M.B. [Kahans'ka, M.B.]

Study of proteins in variants of Escherichia coli produced by assimilation of autolysates of Bacillus Breslau and orginal cultures. Report No. 4: Antigenic properties of protein fractions. Mikrobiol. zhur. 22 no. 1:54-57 '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(ESCHERICHIA COLI) (SALMONELLA) (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

RASHBA, Ye.Ye.; KAGANSKAYA, M.B.

Study of the electrophoretic properties of citrate-soluble proteins of the colon bacillus in its variations. Biokhimiia 30 no.1:3-6 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.

KAGANSKAYA, M.B. [Kahans'ka, M.B.]

Study of cell walls of bacteria. Mikrobiol. zhur. 27 no.4:89-88 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut mikrobiologii i virusologii AN UkrSSR.

KAGANSKAYA, T.B.

Propagation of begonias in an aquarium. Biol. v shkole no.4:83 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Khabarovskiy pedagogicheskiy institut.
(Begonias)

L 35989-66 EWT(1) GW
ACC NR: AT6016543 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2634/65/000/085/0086/0090

AUTHOR: Kaganskiy, A. S.

ORG: None

TITLE: Certain peculiarities of the change of harmonic constants of tidal fluctuations of water levels

SOURCE: Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy okeanograficheskiy institut. Trudy, no. 85, 1965. Teoriya i metody raschetov techeniy i neperiodicheskikh kolebaniy urovnya i prilivov (Theory and methods of calculating currents and acyclic fluctuations of water level and tides), 84-90

TOPIC TAGS: ocean tide, harmonic analysis, hydrometeorology

ABSTRACT: The peculiarities of the change of harmonic constants of tides which are caused by hydrometeorological and astronomic factors are discussed. Using data from two points (Polyarnoye, Russkaya Gavan') located in differing physical and geographical regions, the author establishes the yearly course of harmonics. The long-range variation of the harmonic constants of the basic tidal wave (data cover the period from 1906 to 1959 inclusive) is analyzed and the results are presented in the form of graphs. The parallactic changes in harmonic constants

Card 1/2

KAGANSKIY, I.A.

Link device for solving formulas of stereophotogrammetric ground survey. Sbor.nauch.trud. KHGI 5:413-417 '58. (MIRA 14:4)
(Mine surveying---Equipment and supplies)

KAGANSKIY, I.A.

New instrument for plotting plans for superficial stereoscopic survey of open pits. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; prib. no.6: 83-92 '58. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Khar'kovskiy gornyy institut.
(Mine surveying)

3(4) SOV/154-59-2-18/22

AUTHOR: Kaganskiy, I. A., Assistant

TITLE: A Device for Making Large Scale Plans From a Terrestrial Stereophotograph (Pribor dlya sostavleniya planov nazemnoy stereos"yemki v krupnykh masshtabakh)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Geodeziya i aerofotos"yemka, 1959, Nr 2, pp 127-135 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The various investigations indicated great possibilities and the expediency of making, besides tacheometrical surveys, also terrestrial stereophotogrammetric surveys in open-cast mines. The latter fail through lack of necessary installations. It would, therefore, be necessary to organize for field-installation the mass-production of the Phototheodolite FTG with a focal distance of 100-300 mm, in which case the presence of only one camera with a focal distance of 190 mm would allow surveys of almost any work arising in open-cast mining. As a device for internal service, the Stereoautograph and the Stereoplanigraph are too large, too expensive and do not warrant the compilation of large-scale plans of open-cast mines. The differential method of evaluation is preferable, whereby the co-ordinates

Card 1/3

A Device for Making Large Scale Plans From a Terrestrial Stereophotograph

of the picture are measured on the Stereocomparator and the plan is compiled with the help of special drawing instruments or stereographic grids. These instruments should have the following characteristics: The final error in plotting the points must not be bigger than 0.2 mm and the height marks of the points must be determined with an accuracy of 0.1 mm on any scale used. It must be possible to plot the points according to the picture-coordinates onto the sheet (planshet), as well as to obtain the height marks directly. There must also exist a possibility of evaluating the stereophotograph, which was taken from non-standardized bases, at a normal and constantly deviating position of the optical axis of the camera with a focal distance f = 190-210 and f = 300-350 mm.- The instruments must be relatively small, not larger than 1000 × 1300 mm.- The author examines all similar instruments which are available and comes to the conclusion that none meets the above mentioned requirements. The theory and the principal diagram of a new instrument for the compilation of plans from terrestrial stereophotographs of open-cast mines are shown. The author calls the instrument the "Universal-Stereograph". The position of the points in the

A Device for Making Large Scale Plans From a Terrestrial Stereophotograph

country and their height marks are obtained with the help of this instrument from the terrestrial stereophotographs of open-cast mines. The instrument is based on the mechanical solution of the relation between the space coordinates and the picture coordinates in a normal case, formula (1), and in a case of constant deviation, where the formula (1a) for the determination of the distance takes the form of the formula (2), whilst the other formulas (1b) and (1v) remain the same. The instrument is shown in figure 6 and there follows a description. Finally, a short instruction for the operation of the instrument is given. The instrument meets the above-mentioned requirements. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy gornyy institut (Khar'kov Mining Institute)

SUBMITTED: May 10, 1958

Card 3/3

KAGANSKIY, I.A., assistent

Photogrammetric grid for the compilation of maps of a uniformly inclined plane in open-pit mine surveying. Izv.vys. ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. no.10:29-34 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Khar'kovskiy gornyy institut.
(Mine surveying)

KAGANSKIY, I. A., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Improvement of methods of ground-level photographic work in the stereophotography of open-cut mines." Khar'kov, 1960. 18 pp with illustrations; (Ministry of Higher Secondary Specialist Education Ukrainian SSR, Khar'kov Mining Inst); 150 copies; free; (KL, 25-60, 131)

KAGANSKIY, I.A.

Experimental investigation of the instrument for the compilation of plans for a terrestrial stereosurvey. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; prib. 5 no.1:97-105 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Khar'kovskiy gornyy institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy nachertatel'noy geometrii i grafiki.
(Photographic surveying)

ACCESSION NR: AR4039223 S/0270/64/000/004/0018/0018

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geodeziya. Otd. vy*p., Abs. 4.52.123

AUTHOR: Kaganskiy, I. A.

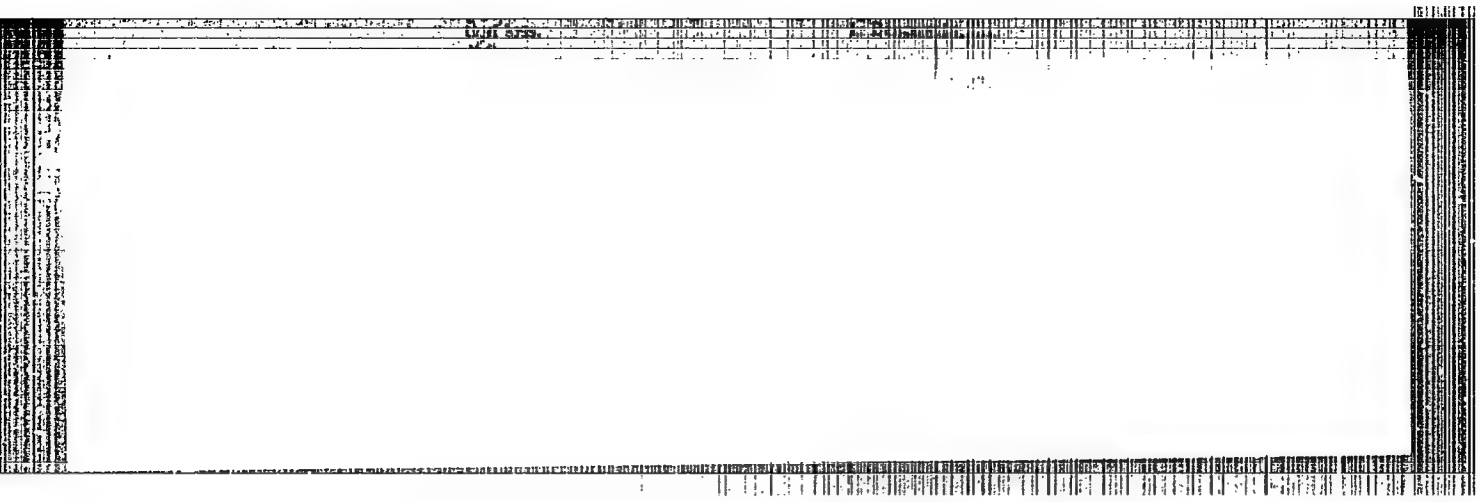
TITLE: A rational method for constructing equal parallax curves

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Inzh. grafika. Vy*p. 1. Khar'kov, Khar'kovsk. un-t, 1963, 45-51

TOPIC TAGS: stereophotogrammetry, ground stereophotogrammetry, photogrammetry, mapping, surveying

TRANSLATION: This article presents the theory and description of a "parallaxograph" for determination of parallaxes corresponding to equal distances in a case of uniform deviation of a ground stereophotogrammetric survey. The instrument is based on the principle of construction of parabolic curves of equal parallaxes. A sketch of the instrument is shown. The instrument consists of four jointed rules which by interacting

Card 1/2



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SOV/124-58-5-5505

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 5, p 80 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Vyazovov, V.V., Gimmel'brandt, G.N., Kaganskiy, I.M.

TITLE: Optimum Gas Velocities in Diaphragm-type Heat Exchangers (Optimal'nyye skorosti gazov v teploobmennikakh s peregorodkami)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Yerevansk. politekhn. in-t, 1957, Nr 16, pp 105-120

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

1. Gases--Velocity 2. Heat exchange--Performance

Card 1/1

KAGANSKIY, I.M.; KARAVAYEV, M.M.; SUKACHEV, B.P.; LYUBCHENKO, T.V.

Pressure of saturated vapors over highly concentrated fuming nitric acid. Zhur. prikl. khim. 34 no.5:1087-1092 My '61. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Lisichanskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektnogo instituta azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza.
(Vapor pressure) (Nitric acid)

KOCHERGIN, N.A.; KAGANSKIY, I.M.; SHUL'TS, E.Z.

Use of towers with perforated downcomerless plates for the removal of carbon dioxide from gases by means of the monoethanolamine solution. Khim.prom. no.11:866-869 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Lisichanskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektnogo instituta azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza.

FILIPPOV, M.P.; KAGANSKIY, I.M.; PANCHENKO, V.S.; KUTSENKO, V.P.

Spectrophotometric determination of a nitrate ion in complex fertilizers. Zav.lab. 30 no.12:1444-1446 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Severodonetskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo instituta azotnoy promyshlennosti.

ACCESSION NR: AP4043762 S/0080/64/037/008/1689/1695

AUTHOR: Karavayev, M.M.; Kaganskiy, I.M.; Zhantalay, V.A.

TITLE: Pressure of nitric acid vapors over high concentrated nitro-oleum

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 37, no. 2, 1964, 1689-1695

TOPIC TAGS: nitric acid, nitro-oleum absorption, saturated vapor, permanganatometric method, potenciometric method, acidometry, optical density

ABSTRACT: The author's intention is to obtain data on the equilibrium vapor pressure over the system HNO_3-N_2O_4-H_2O in the presence of high concentrations of nitrogen tetroxide. The pressure of saturated vapor was determined by a dynamic method using an installation which was described in a previous paper (Kaganskiy, I.M., Karavayev, M.M., Sukachev, B.P., and Lyubchenko, T.V., Zh.P.Kh, XXXIV, 1087, (1961)). The equilibrium composition, and hence the pressure of saturated vapors as well as the partial pressure of the components was found through an analysis of the gas mixture. A glass vessel 500 mm long and 50 mm in diameter was used for spectroscopic measurements. The HNO_3 vapors were determined with the spectral instrument IKS-12. The authors concluded that the equilibrium pressure of nitric acid vapors over concentrated nitro-oleum does not change with the

Card 1/2

[illegible] RPL AFDC(a)/SSD [illegible]

ACCESSION NR [illegible] S/0080/64/037/007/1420/1426

AUTHOR: Karavayev, [illegible]; Kagansky, I. M.; Skvortsov, G. A.

TITLE: [illegible] ess for producing nitric acid of increased concen- [illegible]

SOURCE: Zhurnal [illegible] v. 37, no. 7, 1964, 1420-1426

TOPIC TAGS: [illegible] heterogeneous process, [illegible] nitric acid [illegible]

ABSTRACT: [illegible] gated for obtaining more [illegible] nitric acid [illegible]

as [illegible] 500K. [illegible] heterogeneous

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4041790

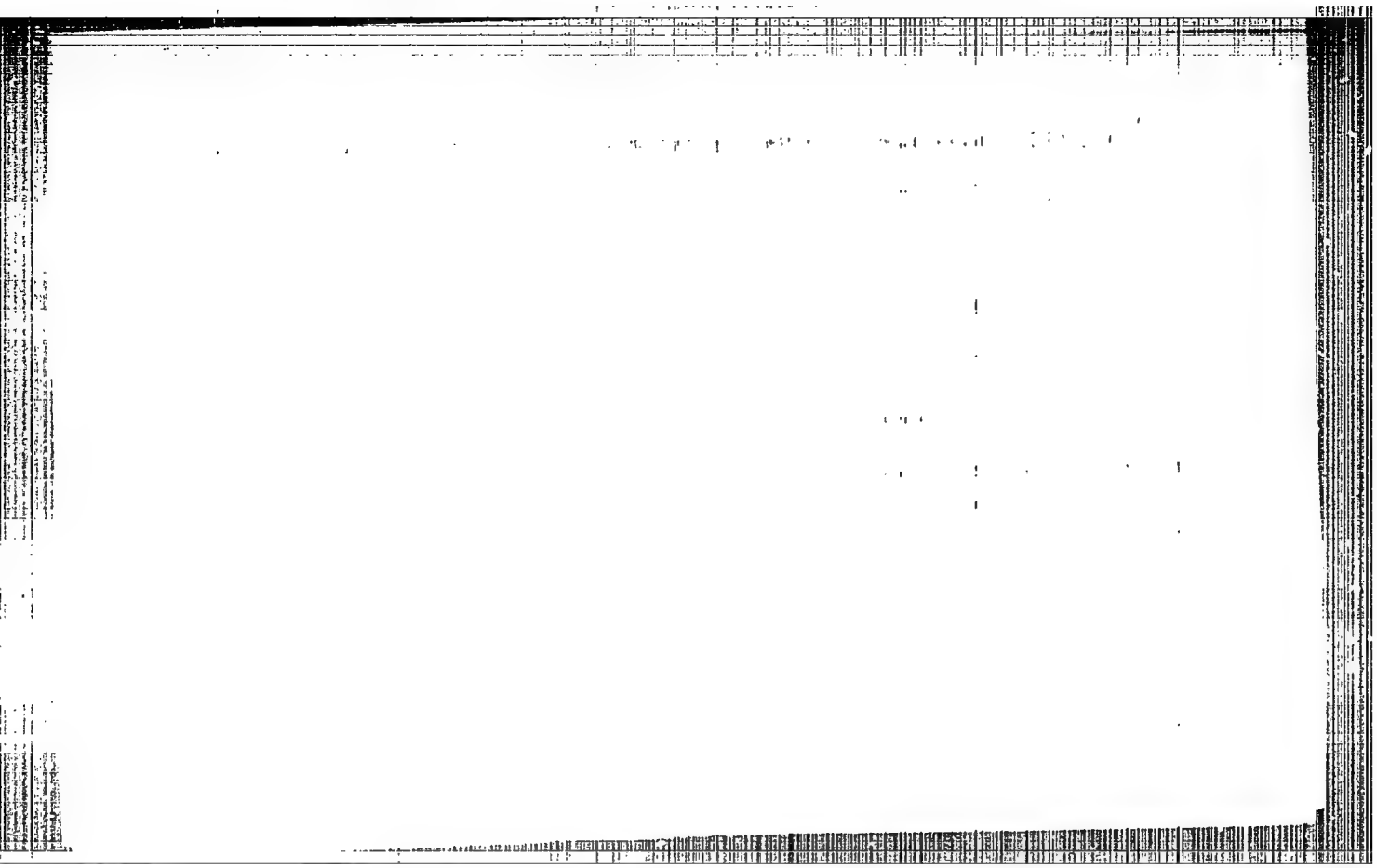
process for HNO_3 formation with the process for its formation in the gas phase [illegible] atmospheric reaction pressure [illegible] troposphere [illegible] the total pressure [illegible] HNO_3 [illegible]

ASSOCIATION: Lisichanskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo instituta azotnoy promyshlennosti (Lisichansk Branch State Institute of the Nitrogen Industry)

SUBMITTED: 07Aug62 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, IC NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2



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ACCESSION NR: AP5000504

Card 2/2

L 10991-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c)/RPL JD/WW/JW/RM

ACC NR: AP6000681 SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/65/038/009/1949/1953

AUTHOR: Kaganskiy, I. M.; Karavayev, M. M. Skvortsov, O. A.

ORG: North Don Branch of GIAP (Severodonetskiy filial GIAP)

TITLE: Production of highly concentrated nitric acid

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 38, no. 9, 1965, 1949-1953

TOPIC TAGS: nitric acid, inorganic synthesis, nitrogen oxide

ABSTRACT: The article considers some aspects of the production of highly concentrated nitric acid after contact (catalytic) oxidation of ammonia. For the calculations, the following initial gas composition was assumed (%): NO_2--10.6; H_2O--16.4; O_2--6.2; N_2--66.8. The experiments were carried out at the following temperatures: in the reaction volume--102°; after the first condensation stage--15°; after the second condensation stage--8 to 9°. Results are shown in a series of curves. The concentration of the product nitric acid and the conversion of the nitrogen oxides increases almost linearly with an increase in pressure. The maximum concentration of the product nitric acid, other conditions being equal, is attained at that combination of free volume and surface in the cooler which, at a given cooling temperature, assures almost 100%

UDC: 661.56

Card 1/2

oxidation of the exit gases. The experimental data show that at a pressure of 2.6 atm an acid concentration of 68% may be achieved, while at a pressure of 3 atm it reaches 69.5 to 70%. In these cases, the degree of conversion of the nitrogen oxides is 70 and 71%, respectively. The degree of conversion can be increased by reducing the NO_2: H_2O ratio; however, in this case the concentration of the nitric acid decreases correspondingly. To attain complete conversion of the initial nitrogen oxides, the article proposes a scheme involving a 25 to 35% recycle of the nitrogen gases. A series of runs was made to test this hypothesis and the results are shown in a figure. Calculation on the basis of these results shows that with a 30% recycle, the conversion of the initial nitrogen oxides reaches 98% with a product acid concentration of from 65 to 70%. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 18 Jul63/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 000

L 41333-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/JW

ACC NR: AP6025584 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/013/0018/0018

AUTHORS: Skvortsov, G. A.; Karavayev, M. M.; Kirillov, I. P.; Ford, M. L.; Alekseyenko, D. A.; Kaganskiy, I. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: A method for obtaining nitric acid. Class 12, No. 183194 [announced by Severodonets Branch of State Scientific Research and Design Institute of the Nitrogen Industry and of the Products of Organic Synthesis (Severodonetskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektnogo instituta azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sintoza)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 13, 1966, 18

TOPIC TAGS: nitric acid, nitrogen compound, nitric acid oxide

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining nitric acid under the pressure of 5—10 atm, out of nitrogen oxides in the system of condensation of water vapors. To increase the concentration of nitric acid, the unreacted nitrogen oxides are absorbed by the produced acid at a temperature no higher than -5C, bleached, and used to strengthen the acid at a temperature of 25—45C in the absorption part of the bleaching column. [04]

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 13Apr64/ ATD PRESS: 5158

UDC: 661.562.05

Card 1/1 11b

KAGANSKIY, M.

Centralized cutting shops. Prom.koop. no.3:32-34 Mr'55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Direktor TSentral'noy opytno-tekhnicheskoy shveynoy laboratorii TSentropromsoveta.

(Clothing industry)

KAGANOVSKIY, M.

Scientific Technological Society of Western Siberia is striving for technical progress. Rech. transp. 21 no.2:22 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Predsedatel' Zapadno-Sibirskogo pravleniya Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva vodnogo transporta.
(Siberia, Western--Inland water transportation)

KAGANOVSKIY, M., dotsent; STOROZHEV, N., dotsent

Results of testing the automatic GTsKB coupling in the Siberian basins. Rech.transp. 23 no.11:23-25 N '64. (MIRA 18:3)

KAGANSKIY, M.G.; KEMSKOV, P.M.

Sensitive instrument for conductometric analysis. Bum.prom. 29 no.10: 21-22 O '54. (MLRA 7:11)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut bumagi.
(Volumetric analysis)

KAGANSKIY, M.G.; FRIDLYANSKIY, G.V.

Apparatus for the rapid control of acidity of the medium.
Bum. prom. 31 no.11:20-22 N '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsellyuloznoy i bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.
(Woodpulp)

SOV/120-59-1-6/50

AUTHORS: Kaminskiy, D. L., Kagarskiy, M. G.

TITLE: A Sector β-Spectrometer with Double Focussing (Sektornyy beta-spektrometr s dvoynoy fokusirovkoy)

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1958, Vol 6, Nr 6, pp 32-36 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A description is given of a β-spectrometer with double focussing in a non-uniform axially symmetric magnetic field. The source is located in the magnetic field and the detector is located outside. When the solid angle of the spectrometer is 0.9% of 4π the halfwidth of a conversion line is 1.3% while when the solid angle is 0.3% the halfwidth is 0.36%. The focussing magnetic field has the following form in the median plane:

$$H = H_0 \left[1 - \alpha \left(\frac{r - r_0}{r_0} \right) + \beta \left(\frac{r - r_0}{r_0} \right)^2 \right] \qquad (1)$$

where r_0 is the radius of the main trajectory, H_0 is the field on it, $\alpha = 1/2$ and β describes the aberration and was chosen to be approximately equal to 3/8. The beam is

Card 1/2

A Sector β-Spectrometer with Double Focussing

turned through 180° in the magnetic field. There are 4 figures, 1 table and 10 references; 3 of the references are Soviet, 1 is Swedish and the rest are English.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Physico-Technical Institute, Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 10, 1958.

Card 2/2